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Geol. survey dept.

City

Maritime Mining Record

March 22 1911

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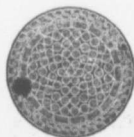
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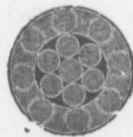
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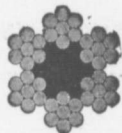
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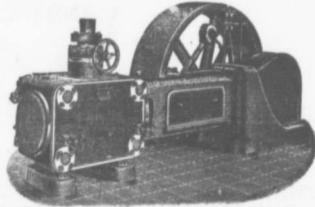
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For Swedish Charcoal Rope we import a high grade Swedish rod which is drawn and tested in our own mill. For our Standard Crucible Cast Steel, Best Plough Steel, and Acme Steel Ropes, a special wire is made for us by a reliable British firm. We also manufacture rope fittings and a special rope grease for lubricating purposes.

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over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

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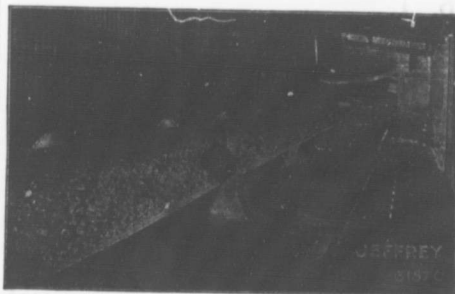
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reduce the cost and Simplify the handling of Coal, Coke, Ore, etc.

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The....

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 18. Stellarton, N. S., March 22nd, 1911. New Series

MR. DRUMMOND AND THE ROBBER BARONS

The following is from the press report of proceedings in the Legislative Council:

In introducing the report of the department of mines, it is customary to make some remarks by way of introduction, but I think it would be better that copies of the report should be handed around to the members before I make any remarks. (Copies distributed).

In presenting the report of the department of mines I shall make my remarks few as possible. I shall first refer to what may be termed the pleasing aspects of the report.

On page 4, and I would like the members to follow, you will find that the total revenue for the department of mines was \$614,576. Of this some \$10,000 was for rights of search, \$29,000 for rentals (other than gold and silver), and \$554,000 for royalty on coal amounting to, say \$590,000, leaving a balance of \$24,000 as the revenue derived from minerals other than coal. That is, the government of Nova Scotia received a revenue of \$590,000 from coal and \$24,000 for all the other minerals in the province.

THE TOTAL SALES

Coming to page 5 we find that the sales for 1910 were 4,896,000 tons of coal, an increase of about 281,000 tons over the sales of 1909. The increase would have been over half a million, indeed, I think it was half a million in Cape Breton, and it would have been half a million for the province, had it not been for the unfortunate strike at Springhill.

Turning to another table we find that the number of men employed—directly employed—in the coal mines of Nova Scotia was 11,000. That does not take into consideration the number of men employed in inland transportation, etc. It would be most interesting to have figures to show how many men were employed on the I. C. R. in Nova Scotia, what is the total tonnage carried in Nova Scotia, and what the proportion of the steel and coal tonnage to the whole. I think that such figures would serve to show to better advantage the great importance of the coal trade to Nova Scotia. In fact, I might say that we have not become alive to the importance of mining and manufacturing to this province.

I do not wish to broach any controversial subject, but here I may incidentally remark that I heard the statement made the other day, that of the population of Canada, eighty per cent. were farmers. Assuredly this proportion does not apply to Nova Scotia. I have gone more or less carefully over the twenty-four or twenty-five incorporated towns in the province, and I think that the total population in the incorporated towns, including Halifax and Sydney, which are cities, is over

200,000. This by the way, and just as a reminder that Nova Scotia should be tender of her mining and manufactures.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS

Coming to the aspects of the report which are not quite so favorable, you will find from the tables that there were 182 non-fatal and 29 fatal accidents. That was the price, the tale of lives, we paid for the mining of coal in Nova Scotia the last year. I am not sure the table is quite accurate as to the number. It is possible that one or two fatal accidents have found their way into the table which should not properly be chargeable to the production of coal, but let that pass. Take the total production of coal in tons and divide it by 29, and we find that there was a life lost for every 180,000 tons raised, or 2.23 per thousand men employed. That average is not so bad as across the line, but it is almost twice the rate in Great Britain.

A question is, what can we do to minimize the number of lives lost? We have excellent laws on the statute books. None better. I fear that some of the accidents must be chargeable perhaps to familiarity with danger on the part of the men. The greatest number of fatal accidents was from falls of stone or coal, and in my opinion there are many of them due to the fact that men will take a risk. The rate in England, if I am not in error, is a little less than 1½, 1.29 I think.

PROSPERITY OF COAL TRADE

We speak of the prosperity of the coal trade. If the year 1910 shows an increase of a quarter of a million or half a million, we speak of it in red headlines. There is no doubt that the prosperity of the coal trade, as regards sales and putting money in circulation, benefits the whole province at large. Merchants are benefited, manufacturers are benefited and the whole country is benefited, but there is another feature of the subject. But how fares it with the shareholders? The operators of the province have for a long time been called "barons." The word may have been first applied from the fact that the operators held their leases direct from the crown. This word has, however, become in later times associated with boldness and badness. In fact, it has been the custom of late to style the operators "robber barons."

Hitherto, I have hesitated to broach this aspect—the profits to operators in the coal trade—for one reason and for one reason only; and that is, I wished not to say anything that might hinder the investment of money in coal lands. But this cry of "robbery" has become so insistent that the time has come when it may be sinful to be silent. There is nothing in the trade for the operators. Let the members follow me while I run over the constitution of the several companies as affecting the shareholders.

If you look at the tables on page 13, and I wish every member to look at this table and to follow me if possible, not perhaps, for any direct good it may do them, but so that when they go out among the people they may have some answer to make to this outcry of "robbery."

THE DIVIDENDS PAID

First, the Dominion Coal Company, the largest operators in the province, responsible for almost half of the coal production, paid a dividend for the last three or four years of 4 per cent.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, taking the profits on their coal sales alone, made a dividend of 2 per cent. or 3 per cent.

The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company last year made a tremendous loss.

The Acadia Coal Company has paid no dividends for years.

The Maritime Coal and Railway Company has scarcely met expenses.

The Inverness Railway and Coal Company did not so much as pay the interest on their bonds.

The Intercolonial Coal Company, whose shareholders did not receive a dividend for seventeen years, received a dividend of 5 per cent.

The North Atlantic Collieries Company is now in the hands of the Eastern Trust Company with its bondholders goodness only knows where.

The Port Hood Coal Company met a loss, not a profit, of from 20 to 40 cents a ton on every ton of coal sold, so it is said.

The Great Northern Company came into Cumberland with a flourish of trumpets and were going to produce 500 tons a day, and yet the total sales for last year was 390 tons.

The Minudie Coal Company made some progress. Their best customer is the I. C. R. and in that part of Cumberland County they evidently know a good cow and how to nourish it.

The Atlantic Grindstone and Coal Company need not be mentioned. In the past they were unfortunate.

The Eastern Company, after spending \$100,000 or so, had to go out of business last year; and we come, lastly, to the Colonial Coal Company, and all we can do is to wish it success above its contemporaries.

That is the position of the Coal Companies of Nova Scotia; and I say, from a fraternal feeling, to any member here who has any money to invest, not to invest it in any coal companies.

Of all men coal operators are most miserable at the present time.

The Town of Sydney Mines is most prosperous, and yet, from the point of view of the holders of "Scotia," it would be better that the town and its coal mines were non-existent.

If the Nova Scotia Steel Company had the money, put into coal there, in its treasury, the shareholders, instead of getting a dividend of 6 per cent., would, from one alone, be receiving a dividend of 24 per cent. And yet they tell us that the coal companies are robbers. And this in face of the fact that 75 per cent. of them are losing money and 25 per cent. of them are grinding along by the skin of their teeth. Will the public continue to say they are robbers?

I am afraid to say more, gentlemen, because I fear I will say too much; but I think I have said enough to bring it home to the minds of the members that coal mining is not the highly profitable business many

foolishly suppose.

TWO SUCCESSFUL COMPANIES

Hon. Mr. Armstrong: The honorable gentleman who has just taken his seat at the conclusion of his remarks, referred to the fact that he did not wish to speak further as he might speak too strongly with regard to the matter which occupied his attention and which he brought before the house.

The references and points raised by my honorable friend form part of a subject very close to our people and naturally many view-points obtain when discussing almost any phase of the question. Without any intention on my part of laying the foundation for controversy at all, still it must be said that the fact of such large movements, as, for instance, the amalgamation a year ago of the coal and steel interests at Glace Bay and Sydney, the prices secured for the stock of the company merged in the case, and the splendid showing of the other large coal and steel company of our province, as evidenced by its annual reports, have a tendency to create a current of opinion in a number of minds, that coal mining in Nova Scotia is not without its financial successes.

But the occasion of my speaking at all at present is the statement made by my honorable friend that he would not advise the investment of money in any of our coal companies. The honorable gentleman just now said that he had hitherto hesitated to broach this aspect of the coal trade for the reason that he wished to say nothing that might hinder the investment of money in the coal lands of the province. I am sure that the real position of my honorable friend is that he would not wish to say anything to hinder investment in our coal mining. But while I do not say that his statement is not consistent with his remarks and the conclusion reached by him, it is possible that his admonition of warning to investors might be taken out of its context and urged to the disadvantage of the province. If this were done or attempted, it stands to be made the more effective for the reason that it could be claimed to be the utterance of my honorable friend, who is admitted to be an accepted authority on the coal trade, a subject to which he has given close attention for many years.

Hon. Mr. Drummond: Not so much in answer to my honorable friend as in supplement to what I have already stated, let me say that my remarks applied only to coal and not to the steel end of any of the companies. The public labor under a grievous mistake if they think the profits of the Nova Scotia Coal Company last year were to any large extent made from coal. If "Scotia" shareholders had only the one end of the proposition to deal with, then the dividend this year instead of being only 6, might have been 30 per cent.

The revenue from royalties, etc. for the year ending 30th September, 1910, was \$614,576. The royalty from coal was \$554,491. Here coal is king.

For the fiscal year the coal sales were 4,896,896, an increase of, say, 280,000 tons over 1909.

Cumberland produced 227,862 tons, a decrease of no less than 314,000 as compared with the preceding year.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

The MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

The RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.50 a year.

Single Copies 5 cents.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

March 22

A SOUND FOUNDATION

It has been said by a contemporary that if the Royal Commission on Technical Education has done nothing else than called attention to the prime need of a sound elementary education, it has justified its creation and existence. To the hint of our contemporary that the teachers are to be blamed for the fact that too many scholars are lacking in the rudiments, we take exception. It is not so much the fault of the teachers as that of the system. In our schools we have an overloaded curriculum. We turn out scholars who, in a majority of cases, have a smattering of many subjects, and are proficient in none. In a sense they are jacks of all branches and masters of none. Lads are to be met with who could give the old-time scholars a wrinkle in mathematics, and yet, at the same time cannot but a couple of sentences in passable English. When a lad has gone through the several grades and graduated from the high school, he receives, probably, a diploma for general excellence, which may mean much until his general scholarship is put to the test, when it is found to count for very little. Perhaps too much attention is now paid in our schools to what may be termed the ornamental side of education. A lad may be a good mathematician, a fair Latin scholar, and yet be unable to dictate a sentence, or tell the difference between those and these. If scholars are not thoroughly grounded in the three R's all the rest of their education is of little account. Good readers, good arithmeticians, should be the sine qua non of the product of our schools, before it is entitled to be called sound, solid and practical. He would not insist that good writing should be deemed essential, for in very many instances good penmanship is only attained by practice. The scholar who knows history, geography, what good grammar is, and can do the sums required in every day life, should receive a diploma as an efficient English scholar, whether or not he knows the difference between amobam and amohat. The subjects in which the graduate is efficient should be distinctly intimated, and the scholar efficient in English should be accorded a higher standing than the one efficient in Latin or philosophy, who is deficient in the essentials of that education which counts in every-day life. Since writing the foregoing we have glanced over the Education Report for last year, and are pleased to note that several of those who write in its pages take a sane view of education. Let a couple of quotations suffice for the present.

"The study of English grammar and analysis does not receive the attention it should in many of the schools, both graded and miscellaneous. In writing thus I know that I incur the risk of being called 'unorthodox,' but if I err I do so in good company. McLellan, in his 'Applied Psychology,' warns the teacher to be on his guard against the prevailing attempts to belittle the study of analysis and grammar. 'Analysis,' he says, 'trains to power of rapid apprehension, of expressive reading, and of clear and concise expression of thought.' This neglect of grammar and analysis could be excused if more and better work were being done in English composition. But such I do not find to be the case. Although it is one of the most important branches taught in our schools, doing more, as someone has said, to prepare a pupil for success in many departments of life than almost any other, yet it is greatly neglected. In some schools I found absolutely nothing that one could call English composition."

The school course at present is a very heterogeneous mixture. In the old-time public schools, reading, writing and arithmetic only were taught. Then grammar and history were added. Later came the dead languages and modern languages, manual training, music, domestic science, etc. During all this time, industry passed through a number of stages of its evolution with great rapidity and produced radical changes in economic and social life. The educational curriculum was not changed to keep pace with economic and social evolution and to-day presents an overcrowded, ill digested, disconnected appearance. Everywhere there is a demand for simplification and readjustment to modern conditions. As long as civilization is on an industrial basis, there is a demand for an industrial background to education. The subjects in the school curriculum must be vitalized by making them apply to modern life. The educational content of every course must be closely examined to determine whether or not it may be made more practical and still retain its educational value. If the parent and child believe that the work in the school is of economic value to the child in preparing for actual life, then the youth will stay in school and the necessary appropriations will be forthcoming from the people for the additional expense of the schools.

There is another thing that must be clearly understood by everybody, teachers and public alike, and that is that the industrial training must be a supplement to the schools as they exist to-day and not a substitution of any work that is being offered. The common schools have always been, and always will be, the basis of all education.

PREMIER MURRAY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

"Strong, practical leadership is required now in Nova Scotia, more than at any other time because on one hand Mr. Murray has piled up a very heavy public debt and on the other hand has wasted the coal and lumber and other natural resources of the province, and a large part of the revenue is consumed paying interest on debt.

"One of the many prominent Liberals who recognizes the need of a more capable man in the position of premier is Hon. R. Drummond, a member of the legislative council. He says:

"The loss of revenue from royalty is but a small

part of the loss occasioned in the decline of gold mining. It is said that a thousand able bodied men have left this province for the west. This loss is a heavy item. Are not those minerals appealing with wistful and reproachful eyes for recognition? A courageous and earnest-minded government can hasten the dawn of a brighter and material day. There are signs on every hand that the people are throwing off the lethargy which retarded progress in the past and are ready for strong leadership.

"The foregoing is a very plain indictment of the provincial administration on two important counts, namely that a leading provincial industry, gold mining, has been destroyed; that there are undeveloped minerals in the ground requiring development, and that strong leadership is required at this juncture."

The above is from the Sydney Post. It is wonderful how quickly a detached statement can be made to do a duty that was never intended. The statements attributed to Mr. Drummond were made a long time since, at a time when the gold mines were clamoring for government assistance in the development of gold mining; when the Mining Society was asking for experts to report on the gold resources of the province; assistance in sinking thousand feet shafts in an effort to ascertain whether gold could be found at depths as at Bendigo, and when mining men were urging for the establishment of a technical college. If at the time Mr. Drummond made the statement the government was open to reproach for not coming to the assistance of the gold miners, subsequent action of the government has lifted that reproach. The government brought into the province the most noted American expert to report on conditions in the province as regards the future of gold mining. The government offered handsome assistance in the sinking of shafts, a technical college has been established, in short all that the gold mining men have asked has been granted, and the peculiar thing about it is that the gold miners did not take advantage of the government's liberality in respect to deep gold mining, and as they didn't quite like the expert on gold's report, they caused it to be pigeonholed.

Mr. Drummond is an enthusiast in the matter of government assistance to the development of the mineral resources of the province, and has charged every provincial government with having been short-sighted in this respect. When the statement quoted by the *Post* was made, the probability is that Mr. Drummond had not in his mind the premier at all, but rather the mines department, which ought to take the lead in all matters affecting mining. When the *Post* accuses the present premier with having wasted the coal resources of the province it makes a statement at once weak and ludicrous. If it comes to a matter of actual waste, or of the government permitting waste of our coal resources, then the skirts of the present provincial government are clean in comparison with those of some of their predecessors. Having said this we do not wish it to be assumed that we think all is being done toward the development of our minerals that their importance demands.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS WARNED

A sympathizer with the U. M. W.'s in Springhill, in sending to the Amherst News copy of a resolution passed by the Miners' Union, has the hardihood to say that the Springhill branch of the U. M. W. has always stood for law and order. That is a brazen statement in

view of past events. The correspondent says that the following resolution was passed. The resolution is prefaced and made to look ponderous by nine whereas, which, condensed, are:

Whereas, a strike involving 1600 miners has been in progress for a year and seven months;

Whereas, the U. M. W. have tried all fair means to induce the company to recognize the U. M. W. representatives;

Whereas, the company have obstinately refused;

Whereas the union has at all times stood for the observance of law;

Whereas, a class of people have been imported whose morals are a menace to the town;

Whereas, the company has brought in a number of strike breakers and agents;

Whereas military was sent post haste to Springhill;

Whereas the union has called the attention of the government to violation of law by the coal company;

Whereas, the corporation and government police are continually picking citizens up on the streets and taking them to jail, the men doing nothing more than exercising their rights as citizens; in evidence of this are records of Supreme Court of Nova Scotia at special sitting held at Amherst, February 28th to March 2nd, when several cases were thrown out by the grand jury because of the frivolous nature of the charges, further evidence of high-handed proceedings is shown in the serving of summonses on these men immediately on their liberation from the court for alleged disturbance of the peace three months ago;

Be it resolved that we hereby warn the federal and provincial governments that these constant persecutions directed against a body of law abiding citizens, by the coal corporation is not calculated to ensure the maintenance of peace or contribute to the best interests of all parties concerned, and that it is the duty of the governments to see that a sane, intelligent method of doing business be adopted by the coal company, and;

Further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier Canada; Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, Minister of Labor; Premier G. H. Murray, Nova Scotia; Attorney-General A. K. McLean, Nova Scotia and other leading members of parliament.

The poor, dear federal and local governments. What will become of them after this? It is dreadful to contemplate what the Springhill U. M. W. filibusters will do to them if they don't immediately compel the company to send away the military, pack off the police, recognize the U. M. W., remove the moral lepers, grant an increase of wages, take all the strikers back, make a schedule of wages, grant all demands of the strikers, and humbly apologize for past misdeeds. It would have been more interesting if the union's resolution had not stopped short at a bare warning. It would be most interesting to know what shape the punishment is to take in event of the government's refusal. Will they vote for Seaman if he runs? That will be no punishment, as they will likely do that under any circumstances. Is a second Riel rebellion hinted at, with Major Potter leader?

The Alberta mine operators have refused to the mine workers, after a six days' conference, the closed shop, the check off, and an examination of the books of the several companies. The Mine Workers are nothing if not cheeky.

- Rubs by Rambler.

The Halifax Chronicle is as funny and refreshing at times as its neighbor across the way. It has all of a sudden discovered that Sir William Van Horne is a bad, a very bad man. Why he is even worse than that. According to the Chronicle he is no less an evil agent than "spokesman for the Interests." Isn't that dreadful; and isn't it pitiful that a hitherto accounted leading captain of industry should have fallen so low? But will the *Chronicle* kindly say who are, what are, the "Interests." Will it name those favorable to the agreement that are not so from purely political or selfish interests. Was not this agreement sought for most loudly by the interests in the West, and approved of in the interests of the farmers there? Every mother's son in Canada is a spokesman for the interests. Where a man's interests lie there you will find a Van Horne. The Eastern part of Nova Scotia does not approve of the agreement. D. D. McKenzie, or even E. M. Macdonald to the contrary, while the western part of Nova Scotia is in favor. Why? Because in each case their interests be on the one side or other. Manitoba and Alberta may think well of the agreement; it is in their interests. British Columbia and Ontario are opposed to it—in their own interests. How foolish to talk of the "interests." There is not a province in the Dominion that does not favor or oppose the agreement on any other than provincial grounds. The farmers in the west favor it because they think it will bring grist to their mill. The manufacturers of Ontario oppose it because they think it will curtail their business and their profits. The coal mining "interests" in Nova Scotia are perhaps the only ones who oppose the agreement on purely patriotic grounds. They see no sense in putting half a million dollars in the pockets of American coal operators, without the prospects of the Canadian consumers receiving a dollar's benefit. The importations of American bituminous coal into Canada, exclusive of slack, are say 6,000,000 tons. The duty has been reduced 8 cents a ton, equal to a remission of duty on the total imported of \$480,000. Will the Ontario consumer get his coal eight cents a ton less than at present? He will not. Where, then, will this remitted \$480,000 go? Into the pockets of the American operators, and, or, their Ontario agents. The people of Canada lose \$480,000, and the Americans pocket it, and not a soul in Canada is a whit the better. By and bye, however, a lot of them may be wiser.

The strongest plea, the reason that most forcibly impressed a large number of the colliery workers of Nova Scotia in favor of consenting to be submerged in the foreign order, the United Mine Workers of America, was that it was a large and powerful society, and could render large financial aid to its members in Nova Scotia in times of disagreement with employers. These revolters overlooked, evidently, the unquestioned maxim, "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Strong as the U. M. W. was, its strength availed it not in the long strike in Cape Breton, nor will its strength avail it much in the battle still proceeding in Cumberland County. At the present time it may be asked: "Is the U. M. W. a strong society?"

It is said that "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Judged by that axiom it looks as if the glory of the U. M. W. is about to depart. It looks as if its locks were to be shorn and its strength to depart. There are jealousies, bickerings and plottings in its camps. Take the following in support of this view from a late Pittsburg paper, inclined scurrilously to the side of the U. M. W. Under the heading "Dissatisfied miners hold convention," and sub-headings, "Local district officials declare it is illegal." "Miners' Vigilance Committee lack of the movement to beat Feehan." "Interesting times expected at sessions," the Pittsburg paper says:

The opening guns have been fired in the hostilities between a strong faction of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district and the district executive board. The disgruntled faction is holding a convention in Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street.

The district executive board says the convention isn't legal. But the delegates this morning elected Robert Gibbons temporary chairman, and William Friday, of Carnegie, temporary secretary.

The chairman appointed William Nelson, James Welsh and Ben Kemp, a credentials committee and this afternoon the convention started in to consider regular "business."

It is thought that Thomas L. Lewis, national president, favors this over-riding of the Pittsburg officers and may visit the convention. District President Francis Feehan, Vice-President Van Bittner and T. Donovan, secretary-treasurer, will not attend the meeting, even if they receive a special invitation, so they say.

The convention is styled the regular annual convention of District No. 5, U. M. W. The miners' constitution says that the convention shall be called the third Tuesday in February, if the president doesn't think there is a question of sufficient importance to postpone the meeting. Feehan thought the Irwin strike was a sufficient reason, so he postponed the call until March 27. Then the Miners' Vigilance Committee, P. J. Burk, of Gladden, president; Mike Barry of Michigan, secretary, and James Watchhorn, of California, Pa., vice-president, got some of the Pittsburg district locals to ask for a special convention.

Forty-one asked for the convention, when only 15 are needed to make it legal. But the district board claims to have the right to set the date, so March 27 was chosen, and the disgruntled locals were beaten at their own game.

In spite of this, the disgruntled officials claim they still have the right to hold the convention, and they insist that theirs is the only legal annual convention that can be held. Probably 60 men are at the meeting.

Gibbons, who is a candidate against Feehan for the head of the local miners' organization, with some difficulty, got order out of chaos at to-day's meeting. He is a quiet spoken man with a marked brogue: "Let us not get confused; we don't require it," he said time and again. And he would add: "Let us make haste by going slow."

Finally the meeting quieted down with occasional outbreaks in arguments regarding the securing of a stenographer and the work of the committee of credentials.

Circulars have been distributed by the district executive boards of No. 5, the local district, and No. 13, the Illinois district, denouncing the action of self appointed vigilance committee, and stirring times may be expected within a day or two.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

About five tons of coal, on an average, is obtained in blasting from a pound of powder.

The severe winter weather during the past two months has had some effect on outputs. It was hard to keep shafts free from ice.

It was freely predicted in 1900 that by 1910 the output of our coal mines would be ten million tons. Uncontrollable circumstances must have stepped in and frustrated a realization of our hopes.

Mr. H. J. McCann, purchasing agent of the Dominion Steel Co., and Superintendent of Stores, was in Halifax last week in connection with matters affecting the future of Springhill.

Close on three quarter of a million pounds of explosives are used in the mines of Nova Scotia yearly. The kinds presently in favor are Monabel, Excellite, Bull-dog, Acadia No. 2, and Acadia Flameless.

It is reported that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. might not be unwilling to try what can be done with the Mabou coal areas provided the property can be secured at anything like a reasonable price.

The average output of Sydney No. 5 for January and February was 441 tons per day, a very fair showing. For 1910 the output of this mine was 141,000 tons. All things considered, the figures indicate as large a measure of success as any in the province.

Here is a pointer for certain Cumberland J. P.'s: A striker, a London compositor who had assaulted a compositor who came up to work, was sentenced to thirty days in prison with hard labor. Other strikers who had used threats were compelled to pay fines of \$7.50 each, and no grand jury had a chance, against the instructions of the judge, to return "no bills."

Owing to the accident in Sydney No. 3, the output of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. is somewhat curtailed, and it is further lessened from the fact that in Sydney No. 5 the men are pretty well crowded into one section, and it is difficult to haul all the coal from the section. Improvements are under way which will relieve the congestion. It is thought the repairs to No. 3 will occupy a couple of months.

It is estimated that there are thirty thousand fishermen in the province. This multiplied by five gives a population of a hundred and fifty. There are in the province about 20,000 men employed in the various operations connected with the production of coal, and of iron and steel products. Multiplied by five gives a hundred thousand. This number, added to the number of the fisher folk, gives a population of 250,000. This effectively disposes of the oft-repeated assertion that farmers are the backbone and the largest class in Nova

Mr. D. H. McDougall, Assistant General Manager of the Dominion Coal Co., visited the Springhill collieries last week. He was preceded by Mr. William Maxwell, one of the company's inspectors of mines.

The wise *Glace Bay Standard* suggests that the placing of the Port Morien mines under the protection of the Eastern Trust Co. is a big bluff to avoid the conciliation board. If the bond-holders of the company could take the suggestion to heart, it would fill them with delight. Alas! to their sorrow they know that there is no bluff about it, and that for them is nothing but loss.

The member for North Cape Breton, speaking in the Commons on the reciprocity agreement, said in part: "A bargain for the general advancement of a country could not be made without some sacrifices here and there. In Nova Scotia the protection on coal has been reduced by eight cents a ton. In the general interest of Canada, the province of Nova Scotia would cheerfully endure the reduction."

Another lodge of the P. W. A., making the fourth in the town of Sydney Mines was organized there ten days ago with a charter membership of fifty. Evidently the P. W. A. is still the favorite with our mine workers.

Number 1 district, comprising No. 12, 14, 15, 16 and any new collieries to be opened in the Lingan district is now under the superintendence of Mr. Alex. McEachren, while Mr. McLines has charge of Dominion Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 10. Both are efficient officers.

Referring to Mr. Drummond's remarks on the Mines Report, and coal miners' profits, the *Acadian Recorder* says:—

"Special attention is called to the report in this evening's *Recorder* of the speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Drummond in Legislative Council on Tuesday. It is not very often that the honorable gentleman speaks at length, but his utterances are well worthy of attention at all times. In the speech appearing in the present issue of the *Recorder*, he has ably and elaborately dealt with a subject of very great importance to the people of this Province, and the whole address should be read carefully."

A meeting of the merchants of Springhill was held last week to consider a request made to them by the U. M. W. Lodge of the town, to the effect that the merchants go on record as being opposed to the placing of Springhill under the rule of a Police Commission. After some lively discussion the merchants decided not to take any part in the matter, and refused to comply with the wishes of the U. M. W. Lodge.

Scotia. At present fishermen take first place, miners and iron workers second, and farmers come third. Wait for a year or two, and then it may happen that miners stand first.

Around the Collieries.

There were nineteen million running feet of timber used in the coal mines of Nova Scotia last year.

In their several mines the Dominion Coal Company has 133 miles and over of rails, or say over 66 miles of railway track on which the pit boxes run.

The warning thrown out by the Springhill leaders of the U. M. W. to the local and federal governments that they had better look out or something dreadful might happen, had its effect on one of the parties threatened. The local government, after the warning, concluded that those who warned were right in suggesting that it was high time something should be done, and so took steps to have the strike district proclaimed. There will be no more mock trials or put offs to the Supreme Court. The commissioner will mete out speedy and summary justice. Men willing to go to work must be protected in their right to do so, no matter what the cost may be.

The number of square miles of coal lands in the province of Nova Scotia was estimated several years ago to be 992. This number was for five counties only, namely, Cape Breton, Pictou, Cumberland, Inverness and Richmond. At the present time there are under lease in eight counties 960 square miles. A number of miles of land supposed to contain coal, notably in Cumberland, have been abandoned. Four counties have been added to the list of those as coal counties, namely: Colchester, Antigonish, Hants, and Victoria, though coal in economical quantities, or of marketable quality has as yet been found in any of them. At the present time the outstanding coal leases total some 960 apportioned among the several collieries as follows:—Cape Breton, 474; Richmond, 33; Inverness, 149; Victoria, 20; Cumberland, 129; Pictou, 36; Colchester, 8; Antigonish, 10; and Hants, 1. The estimated quantity of coal in Nova Scotia is variously estimated at from eight thousand to ten thousand million tons.

The *Record* objects to the word 'protection' as employed by the member. Coal cannot be said to have any protection unless it is admitted that every article on which duty is chargeable is protected. There is a duty of course on coal, but not now a duty strictly for protective purposes, rather a tariff on coal for purposes of revenue. The average of duty imposed let us say for revenue is twenty per cent. At this rate coal is entitled to a revenue duty of from sixty to seventy-five cents a ton. A question for the member for North Cape Breton to answer is: Why was the coal duty interfered with? What was the necessity, seeing there was no reduction of the duty on American bituminous coal? Will the member at the same time tell us what other province of the Dominion made a sacrifice in the interests of Nova Scotia. Free fish in the United States markets involves no sacrifice on the part of any other province, and free fish is the only part of the agreement that possibly may appreciably benefit Nova Scotia; and then free fish was asked for not by the province, but by the United States for the sole purpose of meeting the cry for lessened cost of living.

Coal Shipments February, 1911.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.
Output and Shipments— for February, 1911.

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	43 583	
Dominion No. 2	52 762	
Dominion No. 3	14 225	
Dominion No. 4	28 215	
Dominion No. 5	20 985	
Dominion No. 6	14 753	
Dominion No. 7	13 232	
Dominion No. 8	11 767	177 880
Dominion No. 9	27 852	
Dominion No. 10	11 327	
Dominion No. 12	16 344	
Dominion No. 14	6 349	
Dominion No. 15	13 5	
Dominion No. 16	119	

		262 828
Shipments	Feb. 1911.....	177 880
Shipments	" 1910.....	159 841
Increase	" 1911.....	18 048
Shipments	2 mos. 1911.....	370 845
"	" 2 " 1910.....	342 252
Increase	2 " 1911.....	28 593

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments	Feb. 1911.....	23 896
"	" 1910.....	29 005
Decrease	" 1911.....	5 109
Shipments	2 mos. 1911.....	56 177
"	" 2 " 1910.....	74 347
Decrease	2 " 1911.....	18 170

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments	Feb. 1911.....	27 371
"	" 1910.....	21 553
Increase	" 1911.....	5 818
Shipments	2 mos. 1911.....	59 611
"	" 2 " 1910.....	45 087
Increase	2 " 1911.....	14 524

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments	Feb. 1911.....	19 769
"	" 1910.....	17 484
Increase	" 1911.....	2 285
Shipments	2 mos. 1911.....	40 544
"	" 2 " 1910.....	37 168
Increase	2 " 1911.....	3 376

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments	Feb. 1911.....	20 182
"	" 1910.....	18 529
Increase	" 1911.....	1 653
Shipments	2 mos. 1911.....	39 658
"	" 2 " 1910.....	38 827
Increase	2 mos. 1911.....	831

THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE U. M. W.

President Lewis, after he became aware that he was no longer to be president of the U. M. W., said that he would return to the mine and work with the "little picks" and now ex-president McCullough has made a similar statement. Before going back to the mine it is evidently the intention of each to cause as much trouble as possible to the new dynasty. A convention of certain of the locals in the Pittsburgh district, variously called the 'rump,' the 'bolters,' the 'disgrunters,' convention was held a couple of weeks ago, at which District President Feehan was expelled for 5 years. Lewis and McCullough are with the bolters, and President-elect White stands by Feehan. There are over 370 votes in the Pittsburgh district, of which the bolters cannot claim more than a fourth. To show what a loveable lot the U. M. W.'s are, and how competent they are in causing mischief and discord, we take the following from Pittsburgh papers:

Local President Francis Feehan was expelled by the United Mine Workers, in special convention here.

It was unanimously voted to bar him from the organization for a term of five years.

One hundred and eighteen delegates, representing 95 organizations of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, took the action at the convention in Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street.

After the expulsion had been unanimously agreed upon, it was decided that the recent election of officers of the district be declared null and void. A new election will be held by the delegates during the convention. This was in the form of a resolution, unanimously passed, in which it was declared that during the last election the ballots were not counted according to the constitution of the United Mine Workers, that there was much illegal voting and that treachery was freely resorted to.

In the resolution following the deposed chief was referred to as "Ex-President Francis Feehan."

While the election, in which the choice for president was Robert R. Gibbons, was declared invalid, it is certain that he and the others on the same platform, will be elected at the convention. This action was taken in order to make the election thoroughly legal, and likely will have the effect of greatly increasing Gibbons' majority.

The expulsion of Feehan resulted from charges preferred against him alleging that he favored certain coal companies in the administration of labor union affairs, the Pittsburgh-Buttalo company being meant.

Five years ago Feehan secured office by parallel action taken against the late "Pat" Dolan. A special convention was called then when Feehan rose and Dolan fell.

To-day the miners of this district, smarting under the duplicity of Feehan, turned the tables on him. He was expelled as he expelled Dolan.

The action barring him from the district for a term of five years followed the presentation of the report of the committee appointed to call upon Feehan and invite him to attend the special convention and answer the charges brought against him.

The committee, which is composed of James Sabin, Andy Buskar and William Thirlwall, reported that Feehan refused to attend the session and he was severely scored for dodging the issue. The committee brought in a verdict of guilty in that Feehan refused to answer the allegations and, since the convention had affirmed the charges of neglect of duty, misconduct and conduct

unbecoming an officer of the United Mine Workers, it was recommended that he be expelled.

It was further stated that Feehan had been suspended from membership in his own local union, No. 1339, Castle Shannon, February 18, and that since he had ignored the rights of miners and was guilty of gross favoritism to certain coal companies he should also be ousted from office and membership in District No. 5.

A resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the Irwin strike, and declaring with emphasis that, had it been properly handled, it would have been a success.

International Representative McCullough installed the new officers, after which he made a few remarks, advising the delegates not to attend the convention of March 27. He said it will be an illegal meeting, as there will be no officials to conduct it. Mr. McCullough also said he is going back to digging coal, as he has been on the executive board for nine years and he thinks he will be better off in the mines. Before closing the convention a motion was carried to have circulars sent to all the locals asking them not to attend the convention of March 27. The convention then adjourned.

President T. L. Lewis of the Mine Workers of America, approved yesterday the action taken by the Pittsburgh district in deposing Francis Feehan. A telegram was received from him and read at yesterday's session of the local convention in Moorhead Hall. It follows:

Telegram received, Regret impossible for me to be present. The representatives of the miners of the Pittsburgh district have acted wisely in repudiating such a total disregard shown for the laws of the district organization by postponing the regular annual district convention. I believe in some rule and respecting the will of our members. The welfare of the miners is paramount to the interests of any individual. Success to your efforts in purifying the district organization.

President Francis Feehan, Vice-President Van Bittern and Secretary T. Donovan of the Pittsburgh district, No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, will be tried on three charges of criminal libel. The charges were made by Constable Edward Mannison in behalf of Edward McKay, Joseph Glancy and Henry O'Neill, who alleged their characters and reputations were maliciously assailed in a printed statement issued by the defendants in regard to matters of interest to the mine workers.

Vice-President Van Bittern, of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburgh district, said the miners' organization proper will ignore every action taken by the "bolters' faction" meeting at Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street.

Both Mr. Bittern and Secretary-Treasurer Timothy Donovan allege the charges against President Francis Feehan, and the factional convention itself, were the results of a gigantic conspiracy on the part of the coal operators, the workings of which would be exposed during the sessions of the regular annual convention of the United Mine Workers' organization, scheduled for March 27.

The statement was made that the officials and executive board have in their possession sworn affidavits to the effect that many of the delegates attending in Moorhead hall were intimidated by the operators, and that others were paid for instituting the charges against President Feehan.

"They have only 66 votes," Secretary Donovan said, "so if their convention were legal it would still have

no authority. There are 370 votes in District No. 5." No recognition, it was said, would be given the action of the factional convention in expelling the officers and executive board of the organization yesterday afternoon.

At this morning's session of the disgruntled members a motion was made to expel President Feehan for a term of five years. The motion was carried by a unanimous vote. There were 118 delegates, representing 95 organizations of District No. 5, at the meeting.

At the session, yesterday afternoon, it was voted to expel President Feehan, but no term of expulsion was mentioned.

John Nelson, one of the striking miners from the Irwin field, addressed the convention and told of the conditions existing there in regard to the manner in which the money given by the other districts is being distributed. Nelson said that as soon as immigrants left the boats at New York, they were instructed to vote for Feehan.

E. S. McCullough explained the actions of the international board in regard to the Irwin strike, and said international, as well as all the district officials, are ready and willing to help the Irwin miners, but the strike must be conducted in a proper manner.

And these are the men and that the labor organization which invaded our fair province to show our workmen how to conduct a union and to help them along the paths of peace and prosperity. Bah. The matter for amazement is that such men and such a society ever obtained a fractional following in the province. Oust them.

CANADA'S PROSPERITY

The following from the President of the Bank of Commerce to the shareholders, held two months ago, comes opportune at the present time, and seems to add emphasis to the question frequently asked of late, "Why not let well enough alone"?

"Doubtless the feeling most strongly present at the moment regarding business conditions in Canada is that we are enjoying a prosperity as great as we have ever known. Whatever significance the check of 1907 had at the time or should still have, even the memory of it seems to have passed away, and with larger foreign and home trade, larger bank clearings, a larger amount of building in cities, a larger amount of railway construction and larger immigration than in any previous year, it would be strange if we felt otherwise. That we are experiencing very great prosperity is a matter evident to all, but if we examine in detail the circumstances accompanying this prosperity, there is much that is not satisfactory. Great Britain is a country which can afford to import much more than it exports because the world owes it annually an enormous sum for interest and other things, for which it must of course take payment mainly in merchandise. The United States is a country which should export annually about \$500,000,000 more than it imports in order to pay for interest, and for the money drawn from the country by permanent absentees, tourists emigrants to Canada, etc., and because it cannot afford to increase its debt to foreign countries, having already about 100,000,000 people and a scarcity in many raw materials. Canada is one of the new countries which is entitled to, and which must, during its period of rapid settlement, import more than it exports. The difference

is met, however, by debt obligations which must some day be paid. The question, then, as to how much we should go into debt is the same which confronts the individual in trade, but the considerations are so large and so complicated that it is hard to know when we are wise and when unwise. What is certain, however, is that when a man is in debt he should live sparingly, not extravagantly, and that if, with the money he has borrowed, he has put himself in the way of making a product with which he hopes to pay his debt, he should strain every nerve to make and sell as much of that product as he can, in order to reduce his indebtedness to the lowest point possible. Now Canada is somewhat like a man who, having a rich inheritance in land, borrows to develop it, and, confident of its future value, spends freely for his present gratification, while he does not make effort enough to create the needed present revenue from his property.

During the fiscal year 1910 of the Dominion Government our imports and exports both reached record figures. Our imports were \$391,803,000 and our exports \$301,358,000, the balance against us being \$90,445,000. The excess of imports is not a record, having been exceeded in 1907 and 1908, but it is, as was expected, a great increase over the previous year, when, because of the contraction in 1908, the excess of imports was only \$48,162,000. The total of our foreign trade was \$693,161,000, more than three times the volume of twenty years ago. It is unfortunate that we cannot estimate, even roughly, the volume and growth of our domestic trade during the same period. Our imports from the United States were larger than ever, \$237,693,000. This is almost twice the amount of ten years ago. Our exports were a trifle less than in 1908, being \$113,145,000. The sum we had to pay to the United States in money was therefore \$124,548,000, or more than two and a half times the amount we had to pay ten years ago. This money was obtained partly from the surplus in our exports to Great Britain, partly from the sale of securities in Great Britain and Europe, and to a small degree from investments in Canada coming from the United States and the wealth brought in by settlers from that country. Our imports from Great Britain were \$95,677,000, a trifle less than those of the record year 1908. Our exports were a record, being \$149,634,000, against \$131,481,000 in 1908. The surplus in our favor was \$53,956,000, a smaller figure than in six of the last ten years, and about eighteen millions less than in the most favourable year, 1903.

It is clear that if we chose we could largely increase our exports. We know that in almost all parts of Canada the majority of farmers produce very much less wealth per acre than would be possible with greater effort and with the necessary labor available. The farmer who has no mortgage or other debts, who finds labour extremely hard to obtain, whose standard of comfort is fixed, and who is no longer young, cannot easily realize that he has any duty to the State which he does not perform, nor can any pressure be brought to bear upon him except by friendly argument and practical illustration. The fact remains, however, that, because the farmers as a whole do not produce more, our debts to other countries for national expenditure made in anticipation of future development are more burdensome than is necessary.

The most curious feature in Canada at the moment is the outbreak from time to time of agitation, stirred up sometimes by guilds, sometimes by strikes, and often by city councils, but always by one set of interests

against another. We have a more general prosperity than could readily be found elsewhere, now or in the history of the past. The only people with a just complaint are those whose labour and brains are paid by a more or less fixed recompense, which is not adjusted in accordance with the change in prices. These are the people who, as a rule, do not complain, perhaps because their fortune is the same in every country. In the case of the majority of our wage-earners there is some adjustment, whether sufficient or not. In any event, the overwhelming bulk of our people share in our prosperity, which, be it remembered, is the result of our combined activities. It is not due to the farmer alone, nor to the mechanic, nor to the railroad, the bank, the manufacturer or the shopkeeper. It is the result of the fortuitous circumstances under which we are enabled by our combined effort to make profitable use of the natural resources of Canada. Is it not, therefore, most regrettable that, instead of each individual finding happiness and contentment in his own prosperity and in his share in building up this country, which is his guarantee of future well-being, we agitate merely that we may still further profit as individuals, even if other Canadian industries are made to lose or are destroyed thereby?

Mr. Baillie has asked the government the following questions:

1. Did the government cause an investigation to be made in regard to the explosion which occurred at Chignecto mines in June, 1910, and the cause of such explosion?

2. Who were the persons authorized to make such investigation?

3. (a) Was the evidence taken and report made in regard to said matter?

(b) When was the evidence taken and when was the report made?

4. (a) Did the government receive any requests for investigation?

(b) If so, when and from whom were such requests received?

5. If there was not any investigation, why was one not made?

ITEMS FROM THE MINES REPORT

Pictou County shows a decrease of some 48,000 tons. The decrease in Inverness County is fractional, say 2,000 tons.

Cape Breton is the white-headed boy, and stands out with an increase of 571,000 tons and saves the situation.

In Dominion No. 2 mine of the Dominion Coal Co., some 62,935 lbs. of excellite explosive were used, about ten tons of coal being produced for every pound of powder used.

Dom. No. 3	35,992 lbs. of explosive, 1 lb. for 6 tons coal
" 4	42,111 " " " 7 "
" 5	34,500 " " " 8 "
" 6	24,891 " " " 4.82 "
" 7	26,064 " " " 5.09 "
" 8	28,851 " " " 4.07 "
" 9	37,846 " " " 5.95 "
" 10	17,859 " " " 5.15 "
N. Atl. C.	20,400 " " " 4 1/3 "

Dom. No. 1	92,000	"	"	"	6.18	"
" 12	18,344	"	"	"	6.5	"
" 14	1,762	"	"	"	20	"
Syd. No. 2	40,000	"	"	"	2	"
" 3	40,161	"	"	"	6.5	"
Inverness						
Mine	92,176	"	"	"	2.98	"
Port Hood	16,891	"	"	"	5.14	"

The returns from the mainland are incomplete.

Intercolonial Railway

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Station at Campbellton," will be received up to and including

SATURDAY, MARCH 25th, 1911.

for the construction and erection of a BRICK AND STONE PASSENGER STATION at Campbellton N. B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office, Campbellton, N. B., at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., and at the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

A. W. CAMPBELL.

Chairman
Govt. Railways Managing Board. Ottawa, Ont.

February 28th., 1911

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GAS ENGINES SAFES AND VAULTS.

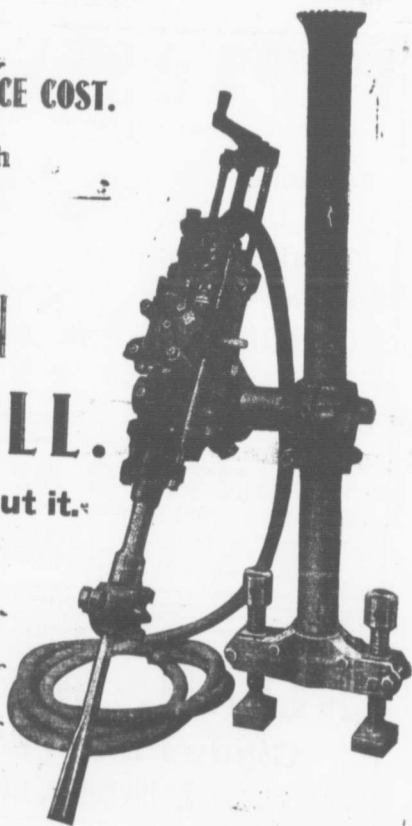
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Wire Ropes

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Winding & Haulage
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Aerial ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially
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The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our
Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,700,
000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

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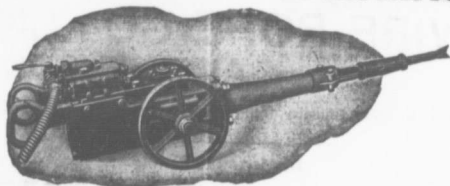
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Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, Cape Breton; J. MCGILLIVRAY, Superintendent.

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Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 1 a. m. OCT 17TH., 1909.

WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
31	31		34	32
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 30	10 40	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	3 45	11 00
3 35	10 35	INVERNESS JUCT.	3 50	11 05
3 37	10 33	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 55	11 12
3 40	10 32	PORT HASTINGS	4 00	11 20
P. M.	10 07		4 15	A. M.
	9 57	TROY	4 25	
	9 44	CREIGNISH	4 35	
	9 27	CRAIGMORE	4 50	
	9 08	JUDIQUE	5 05	
	8 55	CATHERINE'S POND	5 18	
	8 41	PORT HOOD	5 30	
	8 35	GLENCOE	5 35	
	8 20	MABOU	5 53	
	7 50	GLEN DYRE	6 15	
	7 25	BLACK RIVER	6 28	
	7 12	STRATHLOUNE	6 45	
	6 55	INVERNESS	7 00	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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Capell Fans have shewn themselves to be more efficient than those of any other make.

Built under special arrangement with, and from the designs of the Inventor by

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NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.
Makers of Complete Equipments for COAL and GOLD Mines.

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CONTRACTOR to the British Admiralty, India Office, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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HIGH GRADE MINING ROPES

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The GENERAL CONTRACTORS SUPPLY CO.,

Halifax,

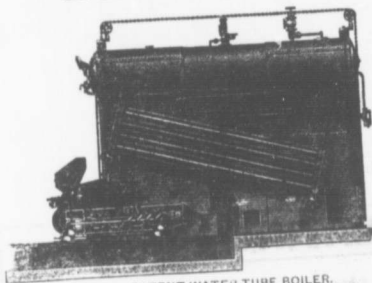
Nova Scotia.

Testimonial from Wm. Baird & Co. Bathgate, N. B.:

We have pleasure in informing you that the Winding Rope supplied by you for Easton Pit in October 1903, and taken off in September 1909, after 308 weeks constant work, gave us every satisfaction. The length of the Wind is 175 fathoms, and the rope came from under side of drum. This was the first Galvanized Winding Rope tried in Easton Pit. The previous ropes used which were not Galvanized compare very unfavorably with it as they had to be discarded after 143, 123, and 113 weeks' work respectively—each of them being badly pitted with the action of the water, while this rope showed very little signs of wear and absolutely no pitting. To satisfy our selves that we were justified in keeping this winding rope in use for such a long period as 6 years, we have had two pieces tested by the Sheffield Testing Works, Limited, with the following results, viz.—One piece which was cut from the part of the rope over the pithead pulley when the cage was being lifted from pit bottom, gave a breaking strain of 53 tons, while the other which was cut from the rope where it showed most signs of wear—about 60 ins. from hose end—gave a breaking strain of 55 tons. The Certificate you gave with this rope gave a breaking strain of 47 tons.

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"B. & W." PATENT WATER TUBE BOILERS.



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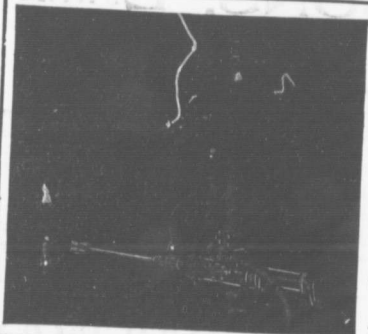
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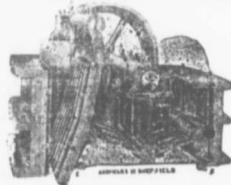


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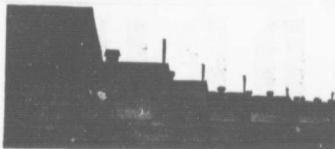
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Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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